FIRST EDITION THE WAR IN EUROPE.

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THE SITUATION.

No Trustworthy Clue from Last Night's De spatches—The Severing of Another Railroad Communication with Paris—The Fresh Ru-mers of Battles.

Last night's despatches throw no light upon

the precise position and movements of the hostile armies, but they indicate that MacMahon has abandoned both Chalons and Rheims, Some reports state that he has done so in the hope of protecting Paris, while others lend credit to the supposition that a portion at least of his command has taken a northeast irection, with the presumed object of reinforcing Bazaine. There are no advices which tend to discredit the reports we published yesterday, from both French and Prussian sources, of the advance of the Crown Prince's army west of Chalons towards Paris. Meanwhile, the

French are busy preparing to obstruct the Prussian advance by laying waste the country between the Seine and the Marne. It is said in reports from Paris that orders have been given to evacuate Epernay to-day. This place is 70 miles E. N. E. of Paris, 19 miles W. N. W. of Chalons, and 14 miles S. S. W. of Rheims. The trains going east on the railroad to Epernay, at which point the road branches off to the N. N. E. to Rheims, and to the E. S. E. to Chalons, are now stopped at Chateau-Thierry, which is but 45 miles E. N. E. of Paris The road, which is the direct line to Strasburg, has for some been useless to the French beyond Chalons, Now that the astern terminus is fixed at Chateau-Thierry, the only means of communication by rail between Paris and Mezieres, and thence east-

ward towards Thionville, is by the route still further to the north, through Solssons; and even by this route it is necessary to pass through Rheims. If Rheims should fall into the hands of the Prussians, there would be no railroad communication whatever between Paris and the armies of MacMahon and Bazaine, and all supplies and reinforcements would have to be picked up as best they might. From the neighborhood of Metz there

was nothing in last night's despatches giving any clue to the recent movements of ither army in that locality, and the situation there is probably unchanged since the battle of Gravelotte, on the 18th. Some of the Paris papers still insist that there was an engagement near Metz on Sunday, the 21st, in which the Prussians were defeated; but the absence of any pretended details tends to discredit the

There was still another report of an engage nt between Verdun and Chalons on Wedneslay, commencing at 8 o'clock in the morning and ending in the flight of the army of Prince Frederick Charles. "A person who arrived om the vicinity of Epernay" brought the news, and its receipt was followed by the order for he evacuation of Epernay, which puts a fair

DEPUTY GAMBETTA.

valuation on its reliability.

be Rising Young Republican Leader of France-His Career, and What It Promises in the Near Future.

Hearly every day comes to us the name of M. mbetta as siguring conspicuously in the proedings of the French Corps Legislatif. He is youngest as well as the newest of the Repuban leaders of France, and, although he has een before the people less than two years, he has already attained a place by the side of Favre, Ferry, and Simon, as an acknowledged dictator of the Radical policy and programme.

Leon Gambetta is of Italian descent, his parents having been Genoese, and was born at Cahore, in the south of France, in the year 1835, being therefore but thirty-five years of age. He entered upon the study of the law, and continued to practice it with success, but without attracting general attention, until he was re-tained as counsel for the persons implicated in the Bandin affair during the winter of 1868-69. At the beginning of the trial, he was known only to the circle of lawyers as an able and earnest advocate. Before the trial was

on this occasion was his first political speech, but it created an immense sensation. "For twenty years," wrote a Paris correspondent soon after, 'no such speech has been heard at the Paris bar." It was characterized by great dignity of manner, energy of diction, and irresistible argument, and was delivered in a voice of thunder. The young advocate displayed the possession of a wonderful command of words, an extraordinary fertility of imagination, a deep and thorough culture, a profound knowledge of

political philosophy, and above all a marvellous mastery of the art of oratory, which, added to his stentorian tones, swept everything before it. At the end of M. Gambetta's first great political speech, he was a dangerous man to the cause of imperialism. The first proof of it was in his return from two different districts as a member of the Corps Legislatif at the elections of May, 1869. In one of the circumscriptions of the populous city of Marseilles he was elected a deputy; in the seventh circumscription of Paris he was urged to present his name; and in the first circumscription of the latter city he received nearly 22,000 votes out of a total of 33,000. He preferred to sit in the Chamber for Marseilles, and Rochefort the "irreconcilable," a Republican of a far different type, who was elected in November to represent the first circumscription of Paris, received but 18,000 votes in a total poll of 32,000.

In the exciting events which preceded and followed the ascent of M. Ollivier to power, M. Gambetta took a prominent part, and on the reassembling of the Corps Legislatif on the 9th of August, after the outbreak of the present war, was at once recognized as a leader of the opposition to the late Prime Minister. On the 10th of August he signalized his devotion to the country in the hour of its peril by insisting that the discussion of the proposition to arm the people against the invader should not be postponed, and, although the names of the new Ministers had just been announced, was unwilling, in his excessive zeal, to give them any time for deliberation on a question which, as a Frenchman, he thought needed no deliberation. In common with Thiers, the veteran statesman and Orleanist leader, he joined hands with Count de Palikao, the new Premier, in the crisis, but urged with all his eloquence that the new Ministry should prove itself worthy the confidence of the nation.

"It would be singular," he said, "for a Ministry which owes its existence to the necessity of acting with promptitude to be the cause of fresh obstructions. You have been brought to power by a predominant idea; I beg you to remain faithful to it, and not betray the authority reposed in you. A universal arming is a question of public safety. We have opposed to us the entire German nation, which has been preparing since 1850, and France also must be armed. You ask if the country has degenerated since 1792, and the people of Paris answer by a demand for arms. On such a question the Government ought already to have formed an opinion." "It would be singular," he said, "for a Ministry

When, on the 13th, M. Jules Favre made a proposition for the appointment by the Chambers of a Committee of Defense, to be entrusted with supreme power, M. Gambetta made an earnest speech in its support, but it received only fifty or sixty votes, and was therefore lost. On this occasion, his enmity to the Bonaparte dynasty cropped out side by side with his devotion to France, and he declared unhesitatingly. in the midst of great confusion, that "on such a subject there must be no trickery; the Chambers must pronounce between the safety of the State and that of a dynasty." On account of the manifestations of approval with which his assaults on the empire were received, it was found necessary to clear the galleries and pro-

ceed in secret session. Within a day or two past M. Gambetta has given a clearer evidence of his spirit. On the 24th he boldly assailed the majority as having been the cause of the war, and such was the indignation manifested by the men who have heretofore been the servile tools of Napoleon. that his harsh indictment developed an uproar sufficient to drown his voice and bring the session to a close in even a greater tumult than usual. M. Gambetta's conduct on this occasion, according to the despatches which are permitted to be sent from Paris, is generally blamed on account of its indiscretion, and denounced by the press generally as "ill-timed." But M. Gambetta doubtless knows what he is about, and, while devoting all his energies to the promotion of the national cause and the repulsion of the invaders, is not disposed to suffer the men who by their servility are responsible for the war to escape the rebuke they so richly merit. A recent Paris letter says that, young as he is, M. Gambetta shows more of the quality of a political leader than any other member of the Corps Legislatif except the veteran Thiers. With him he has of late fairly divided the leadership of the movement for a universal arming against the Prussian invaders, and the salvation of the country, without regard to the fate of the Bonaparte dynasty, at the cost of any and every sacrifice.

Thus far he has apparently reposed the utmost confidence in the present ministry, or, at leas', in Count de Palikao, its head. A few days ago, it is said that, at a meeting of a dozen prominent Republicans, he was asked if Count de Palikao deserved all the trust he seemed to place in him, to which he is reported to have answered:-"Yes, because he is a traitor!" An alliance based on no stronger foundation can not long endure. In the turbulent and momentous scenes which are in store for Paris, the young advocate with the stentorian voice is destined to play a leading, perchance a paramount,

THE SIEGE OF STRASBURG.

The blow Progress Made-The City and its Immediately after the battle of Woerth, August 6, a Prussian force laid siege to Strasburg, and since that time the city has been invested by a force sufficiently large to sever its communications generally, although it has been claimed that the French have succeeded in reinforcing and provisioning the garrison. On August 19, the city was bombarded by the Prussians from a point near Kehl, on the eastern shore of the Rhine, for several hours, but apparently without much effect on the works. The return fire of the garrison is said to have been quite as harmless as that of the besiegers. About the same time the lines of the besiegers were drawn closer about the city, a Baden division occupying the town of Schultzbelm, a mile distant on the north, Koenigshafen on the west, and Ruprechtzin on the northeast. After the bombardment on the 19th, according to dubious French accounts, a Prussian officer, eoncluded, he was one of the with a flag of truce, approached the city and best known and most popular demanded its surrender. The populace are said men in France. The speech which he delivered to have received him with the shout, "We shall

never surrender," whereupon the commander of the garrison dismissed him with the words, "The people have given you my reply." A day or two later, according to reports from Paris, the course of the river Ill, on both sides of which the city is built, was changed near Ernstein, a town some distance above, in order to stop the supply of water. The latest news we had was to the effect that the garrison bombarded and destroyed Kehl a few days ago, and with that Item the history of the slege of Strasburg is brought to a close for the

The following account of the city and its defenses is interesting, embodying, as it does, facts based upon the latest intelligence:-

facts based upon the latest intelligence:—

Strasburg is the centre of the defense of the Raine frontier, and is usually spoken of as one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. It has figured in military history from the days of Julius Cæsar. It was Louis XIV, however, who first gave it the importance and rank it has so long held among the fortified places of Europe, after he had got possession of it when it was a free city of the German empire, by a lawless attack during the time of peace. Nearly 200 years after its union with France, Strasburg still retains the appearance of a Prussian town. The situation of Strasburg, at a distance of about one and a half miles from the Rhine, on the river III, is flat. The town, which is irregular in form, has a circuit of six miles. It is surrounded by a wall, strengthened by bastions, ditches, and bulwarks, and has at its eastern extremity, towards the Rhine, a citadel of five bastions, constructed by Vanban, the outworks of which reach to the river. Its defensive system is completed by a sluice, by Its defensive system is completed by a sluice, by means of which the surrounding country can be inundated. For the defense of the town and citadel means of which the surrounding country can be inundated. For the defense of the town and claded too guns are required, so that if the besiegers are pertinacious the alleged weakness of the garrison may prove serious. The ordinary garrison of Strasburg is 6000, but there is a civil population of \$4,000, and in case of a blockade every one of them will be doing the work of the besiegers by his daily consumption of the strictly limited store of provisions. The only side of the fortress which cannot be laid under water by means of the sluices where the Ill enters the town is the Porte des Mines, and on that side the glacis is mined. The safety of the place depends too much upon water to satisfy those who wish to see it hold out. After four months' drouth the river is now low; at the landing place of the destroyed boat bridge the standard post showed a week or two ago but 70 centimetres or two feet of water, while it is constructed to reach 19 feet. The works are of a somewhat antiquated type. The old-fashioned bastion enceinte which engirlies the town is in many points approached by woods, by villes, by pleasure-gardens, and by brewerles, which would probably afford excellent cover to a besieging forces; while, as its works were planned long before rified cannon were thought of, its siege would afford an excellent exemplification of the relative values of old engineering and of modern attillery. The Germans before Straspurg tion of the relative values of old engineering and of modern attillery. The Germans before Straspurg have the advantage, denied to some besiegers, of knowing well what obstacles they have to overcome. Hundreds of their countrymen have had to leave the place within the last five weeks, after living and working there for years. They evidently also know precisely the number of troops within. Since with this knowledge they have undertaken to capture the place, it is probable that they see their way to doing so without loss of time.

FRENCH AND GERMAN UNITY.

The Origin of the French and German Nadonnlities, and Gradual Development Into

their Present Status. In an article on "French and German Unity," the London Saturday Review says:-Let us look at things from the beginning. What is Germany? What is France? Germany is an ancient kingdom which gradually lost its unity, which gradually split up into various independent States, and several of whose frontier provinces have been swallowed up by France itself. It is now several swallowed up by France itself. It is now accom-plishing, we may a most say that it has accomplished, the restoration of its internal unity. We have yet to see whether the restoration of its unity will be the restoration of its internal unity. We have yet to see whether the restoration of its unity will be followed by any conquest at the expense of France itself, or even by the milder process of winning back what France has conquered from Germany. What, on the other hand, is France? On the most favorable view, a view of courtesy rather than of truth, it is a sister kingdom of Germany, called into being at the same time, which ran the same course with swifter steps, which fell asunder sooner than Germany, which reunited itself sooner than Germany, and which, as soon as the process of reunion was done, began, perhaps through an unavoidable impulse of human nature, to extend its borders at the expense of its neighbors. This, we say, is the view most favorable to France. It places the two kingdoms side by side. It gives each a perfectly parallel career, and if it is ominous of future wrongs to be done by Germany to France, it at least shows that they will be oply an "eye for an eye and a tooth"—that the wrongs which may possibly be some day done by Germany will only be a strict return for the wrongs that have been already done by France. In this view we take them as sister kingdoms, springing out of the divisions of the great Frankish Empire in the ninth century. No earlier origin can possibly be given to modern France. We do not feel quite comfortable in not insisting on an origin a hundred years later. Dreams about France representing Roman Gaul, dreams about France representing the Carolingian empire, must of course be laid aside. They are dreams and nothing more. origin a hundred years later. Dreams about France representing Roman Gaul, dreams about France representing the Carolingian empire, must of course be laid aside. They are dreams and nothing more. The conquered Gaul can have no right to give himself out as the heir either of his Roman or of his German conqueror. It is enough that he has successively filched the name of beth. It was as a Roman that the Frank conquered him, and it is now as a Frenchman that he goes forth against the real representative of the ancient Frank. Nothing in any way answering to the modern French country or nation existed before the divisions of the nifth century. Roman Gaul, as we have already said, was an artificial division, including Germans, Celtz, and iberians, and it is only one of these three that modern France can have the slightest claim to represent. The German kingdom of the Franks, sometimes united, sometimes divided into several under its Merovingian kings, answers to nothing in earlier or later geography. The immediate Frankish dominion took in a large part both of Northern Germany and of Northern Gaul, and held neighboring States, like Aquitaine, Brittany, and Bavaria, in such degrees of precarious dependence as its fluctuating strength from time to time contrived. It left it name equally on Gaulish and on German ground. There was a Aquitaine, Britany, and Bavaria, in such degrees of precarious dependence as its fluctuating strength from time to time contrived. It left it name equally on Gaulish and on German ground. There was a Francia Feutonica as well as a Francia Latina, an Orientalia as well as an Oscidentalia, and at this day if there are Francia as well as a Francia, and witch indeed took in both Paris and Mainz, but which idd not take in Bordeaux and Toulouse, modern France has nothing in common but the name. With the lesser Francia the Western or Latin Francia—that is, roughly, the land between the Loir and the Maes—modern France has so much to do that it has gradually grown out of it, but we can hardly suppose the great nation to be so enamored of antiquity as to wish to withdraw from these narrow limits. The plain fact is that the duoly of France grew into the kingdom, and the kingdom thinks good to call itself an empire. But we suppose we must be a little more civil than this. Some sort of foreshadowing of modern France did for the first time come into the world in the course of the minth century. It came into the world by an accident. Lewis the Pious had given his favorite son Charles the kingdom of Neustria, that is, roughly speaking, Gaul north of the Loire; next, when he had the chance, he gave him the kingdom of Aquitaine also, and the two together, which had never before obeyed the same immediate ruler, formed something which may be called a dim foreshadowing of modern France. A State arose a great—dea; smaller than modern France, whose natural frontiers to the east were the Rhone, the Saone, and the Maes, but which say be called a dim foreshadowing of modern France. A State arose a great—dea; smaller than modern France, whose natural frontiers to the east were the Rhone, the Saone, and the Maes, but which say be called a dim foreshadowing of modern France. A State arose a great—dea; smaller than modern France, whose natural frontiers to the north and south in the parts of Finaders and Barcelona. Like other kingdoms, of a

Duchy gradually spread itself over the kingdom, of which dukes had become kings. In ages long after the house of France had risen to royalty men would still have been amazed at the idea of a France which spread itself beyond the Loire or the Rhone. But it gradually made its way. The kingdom gradually swallowed up all the fiefs it held of it. Three alone have escaped—Barceiona, cut off by the Pyrenees; Fianders, which passed into the hands of a mightier master; and that insular Normandy which is still held by the heir of Rolf and William.

Then France, originally a single duchy, became co-extensive with the kingdom of which it formed a part. It grew in Gaul as Wessex grew in England, as Castile grew in Spain, as Prussia has grown in Germany; and when the fiefs which had been held of the kingdom had been incorporated, the next step was for the newly-formed power to stretch forth its hands to seize such neighboring territories as lay temptingly within its grasp. The successive stealings of six centuries at the expense of the three of the three Imperial kingdoms, from Lyons in the thirteenth century to Savoy in the nine-teenth, mark how truly the unity of France has been a standing menace, a standing wrong, to its neighbors. At last the tables seem to be turned. We do not suppose that the German conqueror will proclaim the independence of Normandy or Gascony, or that he expects to be welcomed as a deliverer by discontented Normans and Gascons. But such a proclamation, such a hope, would not be a whit more unjust, not a whit more unimerical than the dream which France cherished a few days back, that Westphalians, Saxons, or Swabians would fall away from the cause of Germany at her bidding.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

The Principles Represented by France and Prussla-An Appeni to the People of the United States.

The convention of delegates representing the German Patriotic Aid Society, held lately in Chicago, have prepared an address to the American people, from which the following passages are extracted:-

American people, from which the following passages are extracted:—

When Louis Bonaparte strangled the French Republic, he found it necessary to call upon the people for the ratification of his coup d'ctat. The President became Emperor "through the mercy of Divine Providence and the will of the people of France." "Divine Providence," he asserted, approved his perjury, and the French nation desired that henceforth the will of the perjurer should be the will of France. Thus the second Empire began with a shameless lie, and thereby proved itself at once the legitimate successor of the first, for the entire history of the Napoleonic system is but an immeasurable lie. The first Napoleon proclaimed himself the banner-bearer of the French Republic, which pretended to draw the sword but in its own defense. Napoleon III says "The Empire is peace." During the reign of Napoleon I, as well as that of Napoleon III, the history of France, however, is an uninterrupted array of aggressive wars. With soldiers they erected the throne, and bayonets have ever been their sole foundation. The Empire is war—military glory is the only basis upon which the Napoleonic dynasty can rest.

The world-wide power of Napoleon I succumbed when the German people arose, and against the tottering throne of Napoleon III united Germany now stands arraigned under a strong and powerful leader. The final result cannot be doubtful. Napoleon himself has proclaimed: "A great people, battling for a just cause, cannot be conquered." France, however, is torn within itself; it is the Emperor who goes to battle, and his cause is accursed, for he wages a most groundless and aggressive war simply and solely for the purpose of patching up his crumbling throne for his son with the blood of the German nation. Upon the German side alone battles a people—a people united and determined—and its cause is just, for it defends its honor and its soil. In this war the King of Prussia is merely the leader, the unanimonsly recognized leader of the nation. Ever since Napoleon'

the right to interfere with the internal affairs of another. These two principles are the foundation of modern politics, and Germany defends them in this war. Napoleon has presumed to distate to Spain to whom she shall offer her crown, and to the Spain to whom she shall offer her crown, and to the King of Prussia whom he shall forbid to accept it. With the same right he commanded the Mexicans to accept a ruler chosen by himself. In Mexico the United States put in their veto, because they would not tolerate a violent infringement of these two principles upon the American Continent. Can they now, without being inconsistent and false to their principles, sanction Napoleon's demands regarding the Spanish question? But the question of the Spanish crown was only an empty pretext for the war. The real cause lies in the results of the battle of Sadowa. France was no longer the first power in Europe, and Napoleon feared the increasing power of Prussia. His fears were well founded, for the subsequent conduct of the Southern Germans has shown that, to them, the transformation of Prussia into Germany is not the most terrible of terrors. In Germany the mechanic and laborer gathered together the scanty savings of a lifetime for investment in American securities, for he always cherished the faith that, in the end, justice and liberty would triumph. If there are those who are still unconvinced, perhaps their own interest may induce them to grant their sympathy to the German cause. The agricultural and commercial interests of the United States demand a speedy and complete. still unconvinced, perhaps their own interest may induce them to grant their sympathy to the German cause. The agricultural and commercial interests of the United States demand a speedy and complete success of the German arms. Germany has sent us until now about 100,000 emigrants per year. This immigration, which was principally instrumental in transforming the wilds of the West into a blooming landscape, ceases entirely during the war. What an immense capital in money and labor is withheld from the United States simply because Napoleon saw fit to interrupt the natural progress of events! And only if Germany is victorious will this capital again direct its steady flow to this republic. If she is conquered and beaten in this struggle, then for many, many years but a meagre stream of German money and of German labor will tend toward these shores. Thus the identity of political principles, consanguinity, and the friendship of a hundred years, and, at last, commercial and agricultural interests, naturally engage the sympathies of the American people in favor of the German cause. We do not expect or desire that you should meddle in the strife. We would be the first to counsel strict neutrality, and, in the mode and manner of assistance which we ourselves render to our brethren, we will, in the future, as we have in the past, circumscribe our action strictly by the laws of the country. But as we can demonstrate our the past, circumscribe our action strictly by the laws of the country. But as we can demonstrate our active sympathy without violating the neutrality

active sympathy without violating the neutrality laws, so may the native-born American.

If the decision of America is emphatically in favor of the German cause, then the decision of history is settled in advance. But if you believe that our brothers are bleeding for your cause as well as for their own, then, we implore you, let your asts demonstrate your conviction. Do not now close your hand, which heretofore has always been generously open wherever suffering was to be appeased or tears to be dried. You yourself have experienced with what different emotions the soldier faces the enemy's free when he knows that the sufferer in the hospital and the widows and orphans at home will meet with kind hearts and compassionate hands. The consciousness to have joined hands with us in assisting bleeding Germany will ever be to blessing to you, and it ing Germany will ever be bessing to you, and it is in the nature of things that the moral and material assistance which America extends to Germany will be returned a thousandfold, for this war can only terminate with the complete abnihilation all "Napoleonic ideas," and with the permane creation of a united Germany, a result which, f years and score of years, will secure the peace Europe.

THIERS ON THE WAR.

In the session of the Corps Legislatif on the lith inst., as briefly summarized by cable, M. Keraty demanded a parliamentary inquiry on the war, which was not conceded, and M. Guyot-Montpayroux inquired who was in command of the army. Count Palikao answered Marshal Bazaine, and then M. Thiers rose. His speech, which is now of special significance, as he has been since Wednesday a member of the Com-mittee of Defense, was as jollows:—

mittee of Defense, was as jollows:—
I apologize to the Chamber for intervening in this discussion. I do so only to calm the emotion of all by defining the question at issue. The Minister of War, in telling the Chamber who commands the army, has recognized a right belonging to the Chamber, always incontestable, and which it is urgently necessary to exercise at present. (Treation, treation, treation, which is defined the country must know that the Chamber is a cling with vigilance, and that it renounces no part of the power which it dealres it should liberally command. (Warm approval from the Left.) I have rejected the proposition of M. Beratry: first, because in the agitation of the moment we cannot be just (free blen, free blen), and next, because harshal Lebout, whom I respect personally, but

whose blindness I deplore, is no longer Major-General; he is in the field, and we should be silent for the moment. (Renewed appprobation.) But it must not be concluded from our attitude that we are indulgent toward the blindness which gave us war. The world is surprised at our disasters, a fact at once cruel and consoling for us. When we were fighting against the coalition, we were exposed to defeat, but the greatness of the conflict preserved the national honor. 'Yo-day we are contending only with one power, and the world is astonished at our reverses. What is the explanation of this? France was not ready! (Ceat virul Tres bien! tres bien! fres bien!) Fifteen fays ago I did not say all—(interruption)—I could not say all. I had formal proof that France was not ready! (Noise.) I never did a more patriotic act in my life than on that day. (Applause on the Left.) No! France was not ready, and it is important that it should be known. It is the only explanation of our reverses. It was the strongest motive I had for opposing the war. No! we were not ready. I told the Ministers so, and that is why I deplored the vote for war. Well, gentlemen, I pray you, I supplicate you, that your attitude now shall mean only this; we are not calm enough to be just; we do not desire to withdraw a single brave soldier from the field, but we do not convey that France was in our opinion ready.

Count De la Tour—She was not, but she is going to be.

M. Thiers—What other explanation can be given

Count De la Tour—She was not, but she is going to be.

M. Thiers—What other explanation can be given for recest events than this:—France was not ready, and the Government was incapable? (Interruption.) If you wish to shield these men, you compromise the country. (Tres bien, tres bien.) I do not certainly desire to overwhelm unfortunate men, and add to the sorrow which must fill their hearts; but men must not be defended at the expense of the country. (Applause on several benches.)

M. Haentjens—No one defends them.

M. Jourdain—This is not a time for recriminations; it is a time for action. (Notse.)

M. Thiers—Once more I ask the Chamber not to make the world believe that France was ready. France and all nations see the heroism of our soldiers; but there was absolute incapacity in the management of affairs. Let us not weaken an explanation which shields us in the eyes of the world. (Renewed applause on the Left.)

The President—The incident is closed.

The Chamber proceeded to consider the question of arming the National Guard.

OBITUARY.

Prince Felix Salm-Salm.

Prince Felix Salm-Salm, who fell at the battle of Gravelotte, belonged to the Austrian house of Salm-Salm, the head of which is Prince Alfred, who holds many titles. He is a member of the Prussian House of Lords, and also has an honorary position among the Knights of Malta. The deceased prince was his brother, and was born December 23, 1828. He married in New York the daughter of Colonel LeClerq, on the 31th of August, 1862, an alliance which proved distasteful to his family, and caused his exclusion from the Austrian Court.

The Prince served in our army during part of the late war, having been at one time in command of a regiment of the 20th Corps and post commander at Atalanta towards the end of the war. On the occasion of Maximilian's a cession to the throne he appointed him his aide-de-camp and chief of his household. During the checkered career of the Emperor Prince Felix remained devoted to his interests, and was baptured with him at Queretaro. The Princess was indefatigable in her exertions on the downfall of the Emperor to mitigate his fate, and arranged the interview at Queretaro on the 21st of May, 1867, in which Maximilian and Prince Felix conferred with Escobedo. The offer to abdicate and leave the country made at that conference was rejected, and Prince Felix seemed destined for the same late as the Emperor. He was, however, released soon after the Emperor ror's execution, and returned to Europe, where he entered the Prussian service as major of the 4th Regiment of Grenadiers of the Prussian Royal Gnard.

HIGHWAYMEN ON THE PLAINS.

How Wells, Pargo & Co.'s Stage Was Robbed
A Passenger's Story.
A passenger on Wells, Fargo & Co.'s coach e, Utah, Herald, under date of August 6th:—
Reaching Pleasant Valley about 9 P. M.,
Thursday, I saw indications of some anxiety on the part of the driver and guard, both of whom were armed with shot guns and revolvers. whom were armed with shot guns and revolvers. We passed the first station south of Pleasant Valley safely, but it was between this and the next that we expected the fun. Lieutenaut Hamilton, of Fort Ellis, was with me, and the three Chinamen. I only had one weapon of defense. We were all now watchful, and as the coach ascended from the bed of Dry creek this is what caught our ears:—Click! click! click! Halt!! and like an apparit as the road agents Halt!! and like an apparition the road agents sprang from the rocks a few feet from the coach. One drew his Henry rifle on the leaders, the next on the driver, and the third paid his compliments to the lieutenant and myself by placing the muzzle of his needle-gun in rather uncomfortable proximity to our ears, and as the driver pithily remarked, "the muzzles of them rifles appeared as large as a nine-inch stove-pipe!" I instantly seized my "navy"—but a touch of caution from Hamilton advised patience. Not knowing what the issue of the affair might be, I concealed my money in the cushion of my seat by cutting a money in the cushion of my seat by cutting money in the cushion of my seat by cutting a hole in the leather; my companion had pre-viously placed his in the band of his drawers. The Chinamen had by this time awoke and began their gibberish. I silenced them, and then noted the progress of affairs outside. The driver put on the brake the moment they challenged him. He asked what they wanted.

"The treasure boxes," said they.
"All right," said the driver, "here they are,"
and threw out the light one (from Virginia City, 1 believe). "You have another of these fish?" said the

"You have another of these han?" said the leader.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Throw it out," was the command.

This was done, and stepping aside he picked up an axe and be at hopping the light one open. It took him three mis took, and hard work at that. He empired its contents.

"There's nothing in that box," he said, evidently manh annual. dently much enraged.

He next attacked the Helena box, which contained about \$6000, I believe. He remarked to the driver during the progress of opening the boxes that he was sorry to detain us so but it could not be helped; that these things would occur in the best regulated families!

"Are there any passengers aboard," he said, when he got through with the boxes.
"Yes, 'said the driver, "three Chinamen and two white men."
"Get out, John," in a voice that could not be

mistaken. We told the boys to get out. They mistaken. We told the boys to get out. They were very unwilling to go—but they finally turned out. The leader held his rifle to their heads and demanded their money. With many protestations of poverty they said they had none—one said, "two dollars hap allee, no more," They would not be satisfied, but with fearful imprecations they told them that they would shoot them where they stood if they did not disgorge. One by one he stripped off their tunies and boots and took what they had. The third and last who had the largest amount of third and last, who had the large-t amount of money (\$3700), strung around his neck or in a belt, he handled very roughly. He took his long knife (about twelve inches) and ripped shirt, vest, and coat from top to bottom, and shirt, vest, and coat from top to bottom, and the gold fell out with a heavy "thud" to the ground. Having finished, they ordered them into the coach and told the driver to "go on," much to our relief indeed, for I fully expected that we would be next—we can not explain their partiality in our favor, but think that they were afraid to attempt to force us out.

I could easily have killed two of them, but it would have been at the expense of the life of

would have been at the expense of the life of one of the men on the box, an issue which I did not like to force. The hind curtains being down, none of them could observe our movements—hence, I had the "drop" on any one of them except the man who covered the driver, who was a little too far. Thus ended my ex-perience with the Road Agents of Montana, of whom I have heard and read so much.

—A young lady of Pittsburg, Pa., who had been grievously wronged by her lover, reluctantly kept up a correspondence until she succeeded in involving him in a difficulty which has culminated in his arrest and imprisonment.

ADMIRAL DAVID D. PORTER. It is announced that Vice-Admiral Porter has been appointed Admiral in the United States navy, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Admiral Farragut. His commission is dated August 20. This naval officer was the son of Commo

David Porter, who was a distinguished officer in the war of 1812, at which time he commanded the frigate Essex. The son David D. was born in Pennsylvania at the beginning of the war, and afterwards served with his father in the West Indies. He received a rudimentary education, and in 1829 entered the navy as midshipman from his native State. In 1830 be went to the Mediterranean, attached to the frigate Constellation, and served in the Mediterra nean squadron until 1836, being successively with the frigate United States and the line-of-battleship Delaware. He became passed midshipman in 1885, and was then ordered to the coast survey. A lieutenant's commission was given him in 1841, and in 1843 he was again ordered to the Mediterraneau with the frigate Congress. In the Mexican war he did active service both at sea and on land, and took part in all the important naval operations and several of the land attacks. When the war was concluded he was again ordered to the coast survey, and afterwards commanded the United States man steamer Georgia, running to Panama, in which position he became very well known.

In 1861, at the beginning of the late war, he obtained the rank of commander, and took charge of the frigate Powhatan in the expedition to reinforce Sumter. After the fall of that fort, he disembarked troops at Fort Pickens, who were able to retain the possession of the stronghold to the Govern-

On being ordered North, he took charge of the mortar flotilla then fitting out to aid Admiral Farragut in the attack on New Orleans.

He began the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, which, with the iron-clad fleet, constituted the defenses of the city of New Orleans, on the 11th of April, 1862. For six days and six nights the fleet kept up a continuous and steady fire, when the powerful forts were so weakened that it was thought possible for the vessels to pass. These forts, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Higgins, and the coast defenses, under Brigadier-General Duncan, surrendered to Porter on the 28th of the same April. The capture of New Orleans was effected with terrific lighting with the iron-clads, rams, and gunboats.

Porter remained in charge of the mortar fiotilla until July, 1862, co-operating with Admiral Farragut in all the operations on the Mississippi from New Orleans to Vicksburg.

At about this time he obtained the rank of acting Rear-Admiral and took charge of the Mississippi squadron. This squadron he himself created, and formed into a good fighting body. He had here command of one hundred and twenty-five vessels, which were before but river steamboats, but which were made good war vessels by means of plating, and by their armament and equipment. In this neet there were thirteen hundred officers, of whom not more than twenty-five belonged to the regular navy. The rest were mostly Western steamboat men, with no knowledge whatever of naval tactics and disci-

By dint of hard labor these all became, in a short time, valuable and trustworthy. This fleet captured Arkansas post and destroyed the batteries at Grand Gulf; it also greatly assisted at the capture of Vicksburg by General Grant on July 4, 1863. During the siege of this place, the fleet shelled the city and the works beyond for forty successive days. Heavy guns also were landed from the fleet and manned batteries, the mortar boats, and the gunboats combined, threw about sixteen thousand shells into the city and works previous to the surrender.

The fleet co-operated in the Ohlo river in the chase of five hundred miles and the recapture of Morgan the raider. They also cleared the Yazoo river, and ascended the Red river to Springfield Landing, where the news of the disaster of General Banks' army compelled them to draw back. At Grand Ecore the safety of the vessels was imperilled by the falling of the water in the river, but by the device of one of the officers they were all gotten safely over the bar. By means of the fleet the Mississippi was kept open to its mouth during the whole of this time.

In 1864 Rear-Admiral Porter was ordered to the North to command the North Atlantic Squadron, which had been greatly enlarged both for the pur-poses of blockade and the attack on Fort Fisher, with the object of obtaining command of the port of Wilmington. The fleet consisted of all the available vessels commanded by the best officers. It sailed in December from Hampton Roads for Beaufort, N. C. Thirty vessels, five iron-clads, and a reserve of nineteen other vessels, were made ready for the attack on the works at the mouth of the Cape Fear river. These were silenced, but the failure of General Butler to co-operate, and his withdrawal, lost the advantage for a time. Subsequently the arrival of 8500 fresh men under General Terry caused the operations to be recommenced. On the 15th of January an increased number of vessels-forty-four and a reserve of fourteenpoured an incessant fire upon the works. Fourteen hundred soldiers and marines were landed, who took part in the assault. After desperate fighting, the works were taken at 10 o'clock at night. The capture embraced that of seventy-five guns, many of them the finest of rifled pieces, and nineteen hundred prisoners. For services here rende Rear-Admiral Porter received the thanks of Con gress and the promotion to the rank of Vice-Admira in place of Farragut, who was then made Admiral. From 1866 to 1869 Vice-Admiral Porter has been

in charge of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. On the inauguration of President Grant he was called to Washington to act as adviser in the Navy De-partment. Here he has remained until the present time, and is now called from duty in that capacity to

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, Aug. 26, 1870.

The main features of the money market are unchanged. There is a steady demand for carrency, but the supply, especially at the banks, is short and likely to be more scarce as the season wears on. Very few of them are discounting except for their best customers, and even then only short date paper is taken up, which for purposes of business is little better than a demand loan. Rates are very steady but not materially higher, though the tendency is unmittakably in that direction.

mistakably in that direction.

Gold was active and steady, with sales ranging from 116% 116%, closing at 1/4. Government are dull but a fraction stronger.

The stock market continues quiet but firm.
Sales of the war loan at 104% and Etate sixes, let series at 1041. 1st series, at 104%; City sixes, new, sold at 101½,@%, and Lehigh gold loan at 88.

Reading Railroad was quiet but steady; sales

at 47%. Pennsylvania was weak; sales at 58% Small sales of Oil Creek and Allegheny at 44% In canal stocks the only sales were in Schuylkill preferred at 16%. The balance of the list

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

\$100 City 6s, New.101% \$2000 Leh Gold L...

\$100 Pa 6s W L Cp. 1041% \$25 sh Penna Ris. 85 88 \$1000 Read 6s, 43-80. 25 \$1000 N Penna 10s. 112 100 sh Read R... 1s. 472

**MESSER: WILLIAM FAINTER & C., NO. 36 S. Thin street, report the following quotations: —U. S. & (1881, 1144, 4114); 5-20s of 1862, 1113, 4112; do. 1861 1114, 1113; do. 1865, 1113, 41114; do., July, 1867, 1104, 1104; do. Jr 1868, 1104, 41104; do. Jr 1868, 1104, 41104; do. 30-40, 1883, 4109; U. S. P. RR. Cy. 68, 1113, 4112. Gold, 1163, 41104;